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# Third World Chiefs Hear Mrs. Gandhi

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NEW DELHI, March 7 — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi opened a conference of third world leaders here today with a speech stressing conciliation on political issues and appealing for immediate debt relief and more aid for poor nations. She said such aid should be followed by a world economic conference that would seek to overhaul the international monetary and financial system.

Taking over the chairmanship of the political movement of 101 third world nations and organizations that call themselves nonaligned, Mrs. Gandhi appealed to both superpowers to "give up the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons" and to suspend all tests, production and deployment.

"Humankind is balancing on the brink of the collapse of the world economic system and annihilation through nuclear war," the Indian leader told an audience that included 70 presidents, prime ministers, kings and ruling generals.

"Should these tragedies occur, can anyone of us, large, small, rich or poor, from north or south, west or east, hope to escape?" she asked.

## 'Normalcy' for Afghanistan Asked

Speaking of the situation in Afghanistan, she called for "early normalcy" without mentioning that there were more than 100,000 Soviet troops there.

Contrasting with her address was a two-hour, largely anti-American speech by Fidel Castro, the Cuban leader, who had been chairman of the movement since its last conference, held in 1979 in Havana.

"Through trustworthy sources," Mr.

Castro said, "we have learned that the new U.S. Administration has instructed the Central Intelligence Agency to resume the plans to kill Cuban leaders, especially its Government."

Mr. Castro recalled that the United States Senate Intelligence Committee said in 1975 there was "concrete evidence" that United States officials were behind at least eight plots involving the C.I.A. to kill him between 1960 and 1965. [In Washington, the State Department said Mr. Castro's charge against the Reagan Administration was "obviously untrue."]

## Arming of Israel Assailed

The Cuban leader denounced the United States for arming Israel and supporting South Africa. He accused it of colonizing Puerto Rico and showing contempt for South America through its support of Britain in the war with Argentina over the Falkland Islands. He attacked what he described as "Yankee support for genocide in El Salvador" and "the efforts to use Honduras as a spearhead for U.S. intervention aimed at crushing the Nicaraguan revolution."

Mr. Castro also warned of the danger of nuclear war, but placed blame only on the United States. He did not mention the Soviet Union, and his denunciations did not include any reference to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization or allies of the United States.

His remarks were a new challenge to the tone Indian officials had taken in a draft declaration on the nuclear problem that they had drawn up for consideration at the conference.

## Full Nuclear Freeze Urged

Like Mrs. Gandhi's welcoming address, the draft declaration refers only to "superpowers," calls for a full nuclear freeze and declares, "Deterrence is a misnomer for nuclear terrorism."

Security is tight all over New Delhi, with Gurkha troops and teams of Indian commandos patrolling the five hotels where the delegations are housed. The most stringent precautions have been taken at the Iraqi Embassy, where Indian units are manning heavy machine guns behind sandbag barriers. To reduce the martial appearance a bit, the

sandbags have been draped in bright green slipcovers.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt is here at the head of a 200-member delegation to affirm his country's role as a founding member of the movement, which first met in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1961 with 25 nations represented. Egypt was shunned at the Havana conference in 1979, and the President reportedly was planning key contacts here to further his efforts to heal the rift with other Arab countries over Egypt's peace treaty with Israel.

[Mr. Mubarak met for four hours with King Hussein of Jordan in what Egyptian officials called a major step toward returning to the Arab fold, Reuters reported.]

## Iran and Iraq Separated

Iran and Iraq, whose war has defied the movement's efforts at mediation and also forced the holding of this meeting here rather than in Baghdad as originally scheduled, did not sit next to each other as the alphabet dictated. Their delegations were separated by those of Jordan and Indonesia.

The opening day's events included the induction of the Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu into membership, bringing the total number of countries and organizations in the movement to 101. The movement includes, as full members, the Palestine Liberation Organization and the South-West Africa People's Organization, whose guerrillas are fighting for independence of the territory known as Namibia.

The chair of one member was vacant at today's session. A decision on who would represent Cambodia — the Vietnamese-supported regime now in power in Phnom Penh or a challenging coalition in exile headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former chief of state — was put off until 1985.

Among the day's speakers was Yasir Arafat, the P.L.O. chairman, who attacked the United States for its support of Israel. He said Israel had invaded Lebanon with "weapons supplied by the Pentagon."

Mrs. Gandhi also criticized the Israelis in her speech, calling the invasion of Lebanon a violation of international law, and she denounced South Africa as "the other notorious outlaw."